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ABSTRACT

This booklet details the policies and rating procedures of the National Riding Committee. Chapters are devoted to the rating of riders with oral and written tests, the appointment of judges, types of certificates issued, rated rider examination requirements (forward riding section and western section), job placement, and advertising policy and terminology. An annotated bibliography and a sample riding program are listed. (JB)

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RIDING STANDARDS

The Policies and Operating Procedures

of the National Riding Committee

1973-74

Editor

Paul D. Cronin

Division of Men's Athletics

Division for Girls and Women's Sports

American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation

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INTRODUCTION

THE NATIONAL RIDING COMMITTEE

Although organized in 1936, it was not until 1947 that the Subcommittee on Riding of the then National Section on Women's Athletics (NSWA) of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation (AAHPER) met to organize standards by which riding might be rated. Harriet Howell Rogers, the chairman of that Subcommittee, described its efforts and purposes:

> The need was apparent to us, not only from our own convictions, but from the numerous articles, letters and editorials in various magazines dealing with the horse, that teaching of riding, both in aim and method, sadly needed standardizing and some guiding hand. After correspondence and meetings the members of the committee agreed that we should seek, as a basis for our work, the standards of the Olympic Games. We knew of course, that we could not reach Olympic calibre, but we also knew that many of us could teach and ride better if we followed as far along this road as our ability would permit. To this end, plans for rating what we chose to call 'basic riding' were drawn up, tested, criticized and reworded and then sent to the National Section on Women's Athletics, where our report was approved by the Rules and Editorial Committee and the Legislative Board. The latter authorized us to set up centers for rating and for the instruction...
>
> The first center ran for two weeks, consisting of two courses, each a week long, in which instruction in theory and mounted work was given to candidates. At the end of each week, tests were given and those successful were awarded ratings...
>
> For the first year members of the committee acted as judges, assisted by two men who acted in advisory capacity and to whom we owe much, not only for their sympathetic interest and generous donation of their

time and services, but because of their thorough knowledge of this type of riding. Without the help of Mr. Clayton E. Bailey and Capt. V. S. Littauer, the work of the committee would have been infinitely more difficult. Both attended this first center and played a major role in establishing the program of instruction and the details of conducting the tests.

The first centers were held at Sweet Briar College, Va., June 1948; Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., September 1948; and Townline Barn, Erie, Pa., August 1949.

The Riding Subcommittee that set up the first standards in 1947 included, in addition to Miss Rogers, Eline von Borries, chairman-elect, Goucher College, Md.; Mrs. V. S. Hackett, Waccabuc, N.Y.; Mrs. Jane Lawyer Gottschalk, Emma Willard School, N.Y.; Katharine Martin, New London, Conn.; Lola Lee Osborn, Chico State Teachers College, Calif.; Florence Ryon, Vassar College, N.Y.; Ruth Sweezey, Smith College, Mass.; Gladys Taggart, University of Wichita, Kans.; Beatrice Tyer, Southern Seminary, Va.; and Elise White, WNORC Representative, Mexico, N.Y. Today's list of judges, rated riders, and committee members represent third- and fourth-generation pupils of these early organizers.

In the 1950s NSWA reorganized to become the Division for Girls and Women's Sports (DGWS), and in 1962 the National Riding Committee became jointly sponsored by the Division of Men's Athletics (DMA) and DGWS; both remained under AAHPER. One of the first Western Riding Centers was held at Stevens/Perry-Mansfield Camps, Steamboat Springs, Colo., in 1964. Elizabeth Shannon of Arizona was the organizer of this center.

Since its organization, the National Riding Committee has sponsored clinics and rating centers throughout the country in Michigan, Massachusetts, Virginia, Oregon, Colorado, Maryland, New York, Kansas, California, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington.

Today there are 23 National and 8 Local Judges of the Forward Riding Section qualified to rate candidates as a number 1, 2, or 3

rated rider or award qualifying cards, and there are 9 National and 10 Local Judges of the Western Riding Section qualified to rate candidates as number 1, 2, 3, or 4 rated rider.

The Forward Riding method for schooling and riding field hunters, show hunters, and jumpers and for cross-country or pleasure riding has been in practice for many generations as the most successful modern riding system. The Western Riding Section has been established for many years and is based on DGWS-DMA riding principles.

The Riding Committee has consistently promoted horsemanship based on a system that considers position or seat, control, and the schooling of the horse as integral parts. The schooling objectives are to develop the horse's agility and strength under the weight of the rider, in order that it may perform alertly and calmly with connected free forward movement. The position and control of the rider are coordinated to produce the best possible performance of the horse while utilizing the least amount of the horse's nervous and physical energy. The recommended bibliography in this booklet should help the reader understand this carefully considered system of riding used by DGWS-DMA. The system is a very practical one that has been highly successful in riding schools and in competition throughout the country.

A practical and successful riding system needs competent instructors and good teaching facilities to help meet the large and growing interest in the sport of riding. This booklet contains a summary of the characteristics of a good instructional riding program.

The riding standards have grown progressively, and the National Committee and Judges are regularly reviewing teaching methods and testing procedures. In spite of this progress, the needs of the National Committee today are very similar to those outlined by Miss Rogers more than 25 years ago. Despite limited DGWS-DMA publicity of the sport of riding, there is a great demand for more sponsored instructional centers and rating centers and for more National and Local Judges. For those persons who have the potential for and interest in teaching riding and the sport of riding, considerable effort is required to learn the system of

modern riding thoroughly and to demonstrate both the practical knowledge and a theoretical understanding of the system in order to obtain a rating. Judges must continue their study and contributions even further.

In this booklet is a list of permanent recognized testing centers. The procedures for setting up a new rating center are now fairly simple, and the information herein describes these and other requirements for centers. Also included is a current list of DGWS-DMA National and Local Judges who might provide further information. The National Committee members will be pleased to assist you as well. The chairmen of the Forward Riding Section and the Western Riding Section can provide a list of qualified instructors available for private clinics.

Today there are many schools of riding offering teaching and riding certificates. It is fair to say that many have become too conventional, granting certificates representing an enormous range of practical and theoretical riding abilities. As a result, their credibility is seriously questioned by many employers and students. Rating or certifying a teacher of riding is still difficult to do well on a national basis. It is for this reason that our DGWS-DMA ratings are rider ratings and not teacher ratings, but they do require not only a good level of riding but also a clear, concise understanding of riding theory that must be expressed in writing and orally. A teacher should be required not only to achieve the rider rating, but also to teach well. It is hoped that the DGWS-DMA National Riding Committee standards will continue on a high level and be awarded nationally with consistency and that an equally reliable method of rating instructors will be developed.

The Riding Committee is now entering a new phase of sponsored teacher workshops to provide ideas and a forum for instructors and riding establishments. The biannual Riding Highlights newsletters will keep interested persons informed as to these and other upcoming events.

You are invited to visit a clinic or rating center, to study this booklet, and to prepare for and take a rider rating. We hope you will then join our enthusiastic rated riders and judges in working constructively to help carry out and improve the standards and rating procedures.

Your suggestions and criticisms are welcomed and will receive careful attention in formulating policies. Let us hear from you as an observer, rider, clinic participant, and/or a newly rated rider, and join our efforts to promote better riding.

I am grateful to both the current and past members of the National Riding Committee for the formulation of these procedures and for their assistance with this new form of publication for the Riding Committee. A very special note of thanks to Mary Rekstad, DGWS consultant, for her invaluable professional assistance.

Paul D. Cronin

April 1, 1973

RATING RIDERS

Candidates to be rated in riding are expected to demonstrate theoretical knowledge by written and oral tests and practical application by mounted tests. The material on which candidates are tested and the general plan of the tests and judging methods are stated in this section.

All candidates are tested on their theoretical knowledge of riding. Recommended readings appear in this booklet.

Practical Test

Practical tests demonstrating position and control are given to each candidate who rides before a committee of judges.

Position:

A good position affords--

1. Unity of horse and rider
2. Security for the rider
3. Nonabuse of the horse
4. Efficient use of the aids (voice, weight, legs, and hands).

Control:

In order to demonstrate control, the rider, mounted on a horse sufficiently schooled to execute the required movements, must be able to show that he can perform the following:

1. Obtain from the horse efficient, smooth and precise movements forward in all gaits and transitions. The head and neck should be extended and the horse connected and calm.

2. Work the horse on loose rein and where applicable on contact, demonstrating correct control techniques for the level being tested.

Other Considerations

In judging practical tests, the judges consider the following points in relation to the overall performance:

1. The rider should try to keep the horse calm and alert; if disturbed or if discipline is necessary, the rider should try to restore the horse to calmness.

2. The horse should obey the aids, and the rider should demonstrate the ability to reinforce the aids if necessary.

3. The horse must move "on the line" and at an even pace.

4. The correct application of the aids and techniques should be used to achieve a good performance.

Judges

Ratings in riding may be awarded by the following judges:

The rating of number 1 or 2 may be awarded by two National Judges or one National and one Local Judge.

The rating of number 3 and western number 4 and qualifying rides (Forward only) may be awarded by two National Judges or two Local Judges or one National and one Local Judge.

No rating may be awarded at a level higher than the lower of the two scores, whether theoretical or practical.

Wallet Cards and Certificates

Upon receiving a rating, or completing the qualifying ride, each candidate will receive a wallet card with the rating awarded, the theoretical and practical grades, and the date. In addition, a certificate suitable for framing will be awarded. Candidates receiving Junior ratings or qualifying cards are eligible only for wallet cards.

Junior Ratings

To be eligible for a Junior rating, candidates must be 16 to 20 years of age. Juniors will be given ratings of A, B, and C, with A rated as excellent, B as good, and C as satisfactory.

When the candidate reaches his 20th birthday, he must retake the exam to obtain a Senior rating.

Active Period for Rider Ratings

A rider rating shall be valid for three years. A rider may renew or raise the rating anytime within the active three-year period.

Renewal of Ratings

A rider may renew the rating at any time during the three-year period and no later than three years from receipt of the rating. Each time a rating is renewed it shall be valid for three years from that date. An expired rating will require complete retesting at or below the level of the expired rating.

The rider may renew the rating by doing one of the following:

- Participate in a DGWS-DMA clinic as a rider or instructor. Arrangements for this participation will be made by permission of the chairman of that clinic.

- Participate in a DGWS-DMA rating center and pass the examinations for the rating.

- Take a rated rider written theory examination on his or her rating level. The examination shall be prepared by the section chairman and administered by a National Judge. The time and location shall be arranged by the National Judge and the rated rider.

If the clinics and centers established for rating are unable to accommodate all applicants, preference will be given to those who are teaching or who expect to teach.

Fees

A fee of $10 will be charged each person attending a DGWS-DMA clinic, whether observing or participating. A $10 fee will be charged for each test level given at a DGWS-DMA rating center. This fee also applies to renewals.

This booklet, Riding Standards, will be purchased by each rating center and clinic participant, its cost included in the total center fee to the participant. The chairman of each center and clinic will be responsible for its distribution and fee. Individuals may write to the national chairman for copies.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES

National Judges

To become a National Judge, a candidate must have the following:

- A grade on a number 1 theoretical examination of "excellent" (9-10) and a grade on a number 1 practical test of "excellent" (9-10).

- Demonstrated ability to judge in line with others according to the rules set forth by the DGWS-DMA National Riding Committee.

- Service as a Local Judge for a minimum of two years, during which the candidate must judge and instruct in a clinic and rating center of not less than three days' duration, participate in the entire session at an instructor level, judge the program rides, and correct the examinations at the end of the testing center.

- A written recommendation to the DGWS-DMA National Riding Committee by at least two recognized National Judges and approval by the committee chairman and the Riding Committee. This recommendation is to be based on the evaluation of the candidate's judging and teaching at a DGWS-DMA rating center and also may be based on inspection of the candidate's establishment and pupils. A special form for recommending judges must be used. The candidate must also complete a form. These may be obtained from the appropriate section chairman.

Local Judges

To become a Local Judge, a candidate must have the following:

- Attendance at a riding clinic and rating center as a non-mounted apprentice instructor and judge. Candidate

will help with the planning, organization of the day and evening procedures, daily instruction, lectures, and written and practical examinations. To qualify for the apprentice session, candidates must hold an active number 1 or 2 rating and a theoretical examination score of 90-100.

- Demonstrated ability to instruct and judge in line with others according to the rules set forth by the DGWS-DMA National Riding Committee.

- A written recommendation to the National Riding Committee by at least one recognized National Judge and one recognized Local Judge and approval by the committee chairman and the Riding Committee. This recommendation is to be based on an evaluation of the candidate's judging and teaching at a DGWS-DMA rating center and also may be based on inspection of the candidate's establishment and pupils. A special form for recommending judges must be used. The candidate must also complete a form.

Special Steps for Qualifying as a Local Judge for Teachers of Riding:

A full-time, experienced riding teacher may request permission to qualify for apprenticeship to become a Local Judge without holding a number 1 or number 2 rating if age or physical disability prohibits performing the rides to achieve such rating. The National Riding Committee must pass on each case prior to the applicant's apprenticeship as a judge. The following are the procedures for this special Local Judge test:

- Apply to the National Chairman and receive permission from the National Committee.

- Produce two riders and two horses trained and schooled by applicant. These riders and horses must have been under the exclusive training of the applicant for a period of at least two consecutive years.

- The two riders must be at not less than the number 3 level of riding and pass a written and oral examination at the number 1 level.

- After meeting the above requirements, the candidate may be admitted to the apprenticeship for a Local Judge on equal status with other apprentices.

These procedures replace performance of a number 1 or 2 rating ride for candidates incapable of such performance because of age or physical disability. The candidate must then meet all the other requirements for a Local Judge. A candidate may become only a Local Judge and not a National Judge through these procedures. The judge may advertise as a Local Judge but not as a rated rider.

Provisional Status of Judges

There will be a provisional status for judges who are recommended at centers held before the annual committee meeting and who are approved by the chairman. The candidate will later be voted on by the committee and, if passed, will be issued a card at that time. These provisional judges may rate riders under the rules concerning ratings if the second judge involved is a recognized National Judge in good standing.

Renewal and Apprentice Judge

To maintain status as a Local or National Judge:

Judges are expected to remain active in DGWS-DMA teaching and judging.

Each year the Riding Committee will review and vote upon the list of judges for renewal of appointments. A National or Local Judge shall keep an active judge's rating as long as he or she participates in a DGWS-DMA clinic and/or rating center once every three years. The new three-year period starts on the first date of participation in the clinic or rating center.

Procedure for Working at a Clinic or Center for Apprenticeship or Renewal:

Persons qualified to work for Local or National Judge status or to renew should contact the chairman of the Forward or Western Section. Instruction and testing centers will be informed of the availability of persons to teach, practice judge, or judge. If the center's staff is full, the center chairman may invite these persons to participate at their own expense so they may accomplish their goals. The instruction center fee is not ordinarily charged persons working on apprenticeship or renewal of judge's status.

FORWARD RIDING SECTION

RATED RIDER EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS

Three separate examinations are given for the rated rider. Each examination consists of both practical and theoretical tests. The first is the qualifying ride. The second is the number 3 and/or number 2 Rated Rider Examination. Each person taking this second examination must first pass the Qualifying Ride Examination. Persons with a number 3 or 2 rating are eligible to take the last examination offered, the number 1 Rated Rider Examination.

I. Qualifying Ride Examination

9-10 score on the program ride (high elementary level)
Pass-fail score on the field ride
9-10 score on the theory examination (written and/or oral)

The purpose of this test is to certify a rider to take the DGWS-DMA rider ratings (3-2). Every rider must hold an active qualifying card before attempting the intermediate ride. Special cards will be provided to those who pass this test. The rider may take the intermediate rider rating test immediately if it can be arranged and is desirable, or he may wait not more than two years. If the time limit expires, the qualifying ride must be retaken.

The aim is to demonstrate (a) correct design of position and a thorough understanding of the use of elementary aids, and (b) the ability to perform an elementary ride with continuity and authority and at a high level of elementary position and control.

Movements in the program ride are:

1. Loose rein
2. Three speeds of a trot
3. Turn on the forehand
4. Half circles (large)
5. Full circles (large)
6. Transitions to halt and walk from a trot and a canter
7. Transitions from walk to halt, back (3 steps) and walk forward

8. Canter on each lead with a simple change of leads on a half circle
9. A low trotting fence (mane if necessary)
10. A cantering three foot in and out (mane if necessary)
11. Some contact work.

Required movements in the field are:

Hunter exercises in company over uneven terrain at the walk, trot, canter, and hold hard. Jump a three-foot fence along outside of the ring.

Judges are looking for the following:

- Good understanding of the elementary level and use of aids at this level.

- Four fundamentals of a good position.

- A good working position that shows understanding of the level and the horse.

- Demonstration of the rider's readiness for the intermediate level of riding. From this test the rider will take the number 3-2 test at the intermediate level, if he is ready. If the rider is not ready, he will prepare to retake this examination.

All Juniors will take this requirement before going on for the C-B test and the A test.

II. Number 2 and Number 3 Rated Rider Examination

No. 2 9-10 riding score on program ride (Note: This is a special test to be judged with a number 2 rating standard. The highest rating is a number 2, given for 9-10 scores on this test.)

No. 3 7-8 riding score on program ride

Pass-fail score on the field ride

No. 2 9-10 score on the theory exam (similar to the answers expected for a number 1 rating)

No. 3 7-8 score on theory exam (some oral questions at the option of the judges)

Intermediate Level of Riding on an Intermediate Level Horse:

1. The entire ride is to be on contact.

2. There must be correct design and use of aids on the flat and over fences, with ability to ride on contact and follow at the walk, canter, and gallop.

3. There must be a strong working performance, exhibiting cooperation between horse and rider with the ride to be mechanically correct and flowing from beginning to end.

The rider should be aware of good schooling techniques and have done some schooling and/or reclaiming of horses. The judges may test the candidate by asking him to analyze his horse's performance and by expecting a strong ride within the horse's capabilities and limitations.

The rider should have a sound, working understanding of modern theories of schooling and riding. The candidate will be asked to evaluate his ride after each of the tests and before the judge's comments.

The candidate for a number 3 or 2 rating on the intermediate level must have completed the elementary qualifying ride within the past two years. This test may only be rated as a number 3 or 2.

Technical Requirements:

1. Ride an intermediate level test. Ride one horse that is on the intermediate level.

2. Ride to be on contact. The fences in the field and ring need not be on contact for a number 3 rating, but should be for a number 2.

3. Movements for a number 2 or 3 program ride:

   a. One low trotting fence; two 3'3" cantering fences
   b. Serpentine at a trot
   c. Turn on the haunches from a walk
   d. A halt from a trot
   e. Backing four steps and moving forward to a trot
   f. Three speeds of a trot
   g. A gallop
   h. Turn on the forehand
   i. Counter gallop
   j. Simple interruption of leads
   k. Interruption of leads on the line (down the center of ring)
   l. Loose rein work at the walk and trot in the middle and end of the ride
   m. Circles and half circles at the trot and canter in both directions.

4. Required movements for a number 2 or 3 in the field ride:

   a. A minimum of six 3'3" fences on the intermediate level. At the number 3 level contact does not have to be maintained over all the fences, but contact must be maintained for a number 2 level.

   b. Rider must have a good working position and ability to get a strong working performance from the horse over fences.

   c. Work alone and in a group at the walk, trot, canter, and gallop over uneven terrain.

   d. Ride alone and in company over uneven terrain, employing principles of group riding and of safety to riders and horses. Fences may be taken individually.

5. Required jumping:

   a. One low trotting fence and two 3'3" cantering fences in the ring on contact.

   b. Field: Minimum six fences at 3'3".

III. Number 1 Rated Rider Examination

9-10 riding score on program ride
Pass-fail score on the field ride
9-10 score on the theory examination which must contain both oral and written questions. (A minimum of 25 percent of this theory examination must be taken orally.)

High Level of Intermediate Riding on Intermediate Level Horse:

The entire ride is to be on contact, including difficult transitions, and rider must demonstrate ability to follow at the walk, at the canter, at the gallop, and over fences.

Rider must employ correct design and use of aids on the flat and over fences and exhibit a strong working position enabling the rider to get the most efficient performance from the horse and cooperation between horse and rider to produce a flowing performance.

The rider on this level should have the ability (a) to ride many horses and horses of varying temperaments and schooling levels, (b) to get the best performance possible from each horse at his stage of schooling, and (c) to judge the horse's stage. The judge must test the candidate's ability to analyze a horse's capabilities and limitations by requiring him to ride a green or problem horse that he has never ridden. The rider should be able to defend schooling techniques, explain sound methods of schooling and riding, and demonstrate them in practice. The candidate is expected to evaluate orally both of his horses and be able to apply specific schooling questions to both mounts.

The rider should have a sound, working understanding of modern theories of schooling and riding. This requirement will be tested by specific oral and written questions in the theory examination.

The candidate for a number 1 rating must have completed the elementary qualifying ride and hold an active number 2 or 3 rating at the intermediate level. The candidate will either pass with a number 1 rating or fail, maintaining his original number 2 or 3 rating until expiration date.

Technical Requirements:

1. Perform a high-level ride on a horse at the high intermediate level. The candidate should have been working at this level for many weeks in preparation for this test.

2. The ride is to be entirely on contact, including difficult transitions and all fences. The rider is to follow on the flat and over fences.

3. Movements for a number 1 program ride:

   a. One low trotting fence; two 3'6" cantering fences
   b. Three speeds of a trot
   c. A gallop
   d. Turn on the forehand
   e. Either a turn on the haunches from a halt and walk or a turn on the haunches from a gallop
   f. Counter gallop
   g. Simple interruption of leads
   h. Interruption of leads on the line (down the center of the ring)
   i. Loose rein work at the walk and trot in the middle and end of the ride
   j. Backing four steps followed by a canter departure on a specific lead
   k. Circles and half circles at the trot and canter in both directions
   l. A halt from a canter.

Optional movements for the program ride to be agreed upon by both the candidate and the judges:

a. Serpentine
b. Zig-zag
c. Leg yielding
d. Two tracking
e. Flying change of lead

4. Required movements in the field:

   a. Minimum of six 3'6" fences on the high intermediate level.
   b. Work alone and in a group at the walk, trot, canter, and gallop over uneven terrain.
   c. Ability to ride alone and in company over uneven terrain on the flat and over fences employing principles of group riding, safety to riders and horses, and taking fences in company.

5. The rider will evaluate orally the program and field ride after completing each and before the judges have made their comments. Evaluation should include the capabilities and limitations of the horse during each test, the rider's ability to get the performance from the horse, the level of schooling demonstrated from the horse during the tests, and the ability of the rider to work in cooperation with the horse's efforts. Note: The evaluation of the two horses done orally with the judges is not included in the 25 percent minimum of oral questions in the theory examination. The evaluation of the riding is part of the riding test in the ring and the field.

6. The rider will be asked to ride a second horse that he has never ridden, chosen by the judges. This horse may be either a green horse or a horse with a schooling problem. The candidate will ride and evaluate the horse in front of the judges and attempt to determine the capabilities and limitations of the horse at his present stage of schooling. This horse need not be working on the intermediate level. The candidate should plan

movements and fences that will best demonstrate his understanding of the horse's present schooling level.

7. Required jumping:

   a. Ring fences - one low trotting fence and two cantering fences up to 3'6".
      Field fences - 3'6", minimum of six.
   b. All fences to be ridden on contact throughout, in good form and with the ability to get a good performance over fences.
   c. Ability to analyze jumping faults and correct the horse's errors.

WESTERN RIDING SECTION

RATED RIDER EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS

Three separate examination levels are given for the rated rider in the Western Section. All riders to be rated take Test Number 3 for a 3 or 4 rating. The next level is Test Number 2 for a 2 rating, and the top level is Test Number 1 for a 1 rating. The practical tests are to be taken in an arena approximately 66' x 200' with a set of letters placed around the perimeter similar to a dressage ring. Please write the chairman of the Western Section for current rides and an arena diagram. Following are the objectives and some sample movements in these rides:

Number 3 Test

This ride is to be done mainly at slow speed with emphasis on the rider's position:

ordinary walk
strong walk
job
changes of direction
extended trot
halt
rollbacks at a walk
circles
lope
halt and back three steps
figure eight
serpentine of three loops.

Number 2 Test

This ride is executed at medium speed with emphasis on efficient use of aids for smooth transitions:

All movements in the number 3 test
halt and back six steps
small circles

serpentine of four loops
simple change of leads
strong lope
rollbacks at a trot.

Number 1 Test

This ride requires fast speeds with emphasis on the rider's ability to achieve good movements and overall performance of the horse:

All movements on number 2 and 3 tests
open and close a gate
position and back through "L" poles
serpentine of three loops with lead changes at the center
spin to left and right
posting trot
pivot right and left
rollbacks at a lope
dismount and mount.

Scores for Rider Rating in the Western Section

Rating	Theory	Practical	
Number 1	90-100	9-10	Excellent
Number 2	80-89	7-8	Good
Number 3	70-79	5-6	Satisfactory
Number 4	70-79	3-4	Average

No rating will be given if the theoretical test is under 70 or the practical test is under 3. Questions may be asked on bits and bitting, nutrition, horse care, and diseases; however, three-quarters of the test will be on riding theory.

SELECTION AND APPROVAL OF NEW SITES FOR SPONSORED DGWS-DMA CLINICS AND/OR RATING CENTERS

A National Judge may submit a request directly to the section chairman if the new clinic or rating center will be at the Judge's own school or where he/she ordinarily teaches. If approved, there will be no waiting period.

A new location other than directly under the supervision of a National Judge must meet the following conditions:

1. The owner of the school or persons desiring the sponsorship will write to the section chairman to make the request.

2. The section chairman shall send one or more National Judges to evaluate the site. They in turn will complete the forms and make their recommendations to the committee. The recommendation may be either to sponsor it immediately or to hold a nonsponsored clinic there until the location has met the standards for sponsorship. The applicants shall bear the financial responsibilities for this evaluation trip.

   An alternative procedure is for the owner of the school or persons desiring sponsorship to request a nonsponsored clinic. The instructors will conduct the clinic without DGWS-DMA sponsorship, and they will also evaluate the site. The instructors will then complete the evaluation forms.

In all cases at least one recommendation form must be submitted by a National Judge. The section chairman forwards the application to the national chairman, who polls the National Riding Committee for final approval of the location. This must be completed at least 30 days prior to the sponsored clinic or center. Please note the list of permanent centers in this booklet.

COORDINATION OF JOB PLACEMENT FOR RATED RIDERS

In an effort to offer assistance to rated riders who are looking for jobs and to help institutions find rated riders for their riding programs, the National Riding Committee is establishing a job placement coordination service. The service will be conducted as follows:

1. Any rated rider desiring help is to fill out a resume and provide references for the file. Please cut out and use the form at the end of this booklet. All information will be confidential.

2. Available positions will then be referred to the rated rider.

3. Listings of openings and available rated riders are to be published in appropriate magazines.

4. Riders seeking to be rated will be sent lists of clinics and centers where instruction may be arranged and a list of all rated riders.

5. Follow-up communications will be made after placement, in an effort to evaluate and improve our service.

POLICY CONCERNING ADVERTISING AND TERMINOLOGY

Advertising Policy

Only nationally rated riders with a current number 1 or 2 rating and National or Local Judges may indicate their rating by the DGWS-DMA National Riding Committee in any brochure, advertisement, or news release. Only the following wording may be used:

Rated Rider
DGWS-DMA National Riding Committee
or
National (or Local) Judge
DGWS-DMA National Riding Committee

Inasmuch as most individuals who attend instruction and rating centers are either riding instructors or potential riding instructors, confusion occasionally arises as to what the ratings mean. As our organization is set up, it is the skill in and knowledge of the sport that is rated, and not the candidate's ability as an instructor of riding. Therefore, an individual holding a rating can term himself "an instructor holding a DGWS-DMA National Riding Committee Rider Rating" or "Judge's Rating" but not a "certified instructor" or a "rated instructor."

It is the responsibility of the chairman of each rating center to acquaint candidates with the correct terminology. It is a further duty of the chairman at each center to see that a news release be given to an appropriate periodical as to the names and addresses of those individuals who received rider ratings at that center.

DGWS-DMA RIDING CLINICS AND RATING CENTERS

Candidates should contact directly the chairman of the rating center listed below. To establish new rating centers and clinics, please read the instructions in this booklet.

CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, POMONA. One-week clinic and rating center. Forward Riding and Western Riding. Summer.

Miss Jan Thompson, Chairman
3116 Gibbons Drive
Alameda, Calif. 94501

HILLCREST FARM. Four-day clinic and rating center. Forward Riding. Summer.

Miss Pam Cantwell and Mrs. Paul Creekmore, Chairmen
1144 Independence Blvd.
Virginia Beach, Va. 23455

JUNIOR EQUITATION SCHOOL. Rating Center. Forward Riding. June.

Mrs. Jane Marshall Dillon, Chairman
Box 9710 Clark Crossing Road
Vienna, Va. 22180

NORTH FORK SCHOOL OF EQUITATION. Five-day clinic and rating center. Forward Riding. Summer.

Mrs. Kay Russell, Chairman
North Fork School of Equitation
Purcellville, Va. 22132

ONAN ACRE SCHOOL OF HORSEMANSHIP. Four-day clinic and rating center. Forward Riding. Summer.

Mrs. Kenneth Morrison, Chairman
Route 1, Box 41
Olsburg, Kans. 66520

SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE. Rating Centers. Forward Riding. January, May, and July.

Mr. Paul D. Cronin, Chairman
Box 6
Sweet Briar, Va. 24595

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT DAVIS. One-week clinic and one-day rating center. Forward Riding and Western Riding. Summer.

Mrs. Fran Berry, Chairman
Ellensburg, Wash. 98926

AI NOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliog aphy is presented to assist in providing material to prepare for bot the theoretical and practical phases of the rated rider examination and also to suggest some interesting reading that might be usef l to certain riders and instructors. It is not a complete bibliogr phy.

FORWARD RIDIN

Fundamentals:

DILLON, JA NE. A School for Young Riders. New York: ARCO P ublishing Co., 1960. A good introduction— especia ly for children—to the theory and practice of forward riding.

KULESZA, S EVERYN. Modern Riding. New York: A. S. Barnes nd Co., 1965. Less comprehensive than Littauer but the primary fundamentals of forward riding a e well presented.

LITTAUER, CAPT. VLADIMIR S. Common Sense Horse-manship Rev. ed. New York: ARCO, 1963. A basic text that covers the theory of forward riding; the techniques o elementary, intermediate, and advanced position control, and schooling; and how to teach forward riding. The most important work used for the rate rider examinations.

Special Interest:

ABBY, ARLAN C. Showing Your Horse. New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., 1970. Light on theory, but chap ers by David Kelley, Rodney Jenkins, George Mor ris, and others make interesting reading.

CHAMB ERLAIN, HARRY D. Training Hunters, Jumpers, and Hacks. New York: Surrydale Press, 1937. A the retically sound book on forward riding for the exp erienced rider.

deROMASSKAN, GREGOR. Riding Problems. Brattleboro, Vt.: Stephen Greene Press, 1968. Especially good in analyzing the classical dressage and forward riding systems and their relation to the horse's movement and the rider's position.

_____. Fundamentals of Riding. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1964. Basically a sound riding book for the rider who is well-read enough to be discriminating.

DILLON, JANE. Form over Fences. New York: ARCO, 1961. Photographs arranged in groups showing poor, good, better, and best form in jumping. The reader is invited to judge each group before reading the accompanying critique.

FELTON, SIDNEY W. The Literature of Equitation. London: J. A. Allen and Co., 1967. An excellent review of riding theory developments through historical publications. Reprinted for use by the U.S. Pony Club.

LITTAUER, CAPT. VLADIMIR S. How the Horse Jumps. London: J. A. Allen and Co., 1973. A well-researched and astute study, highly recommended for the serious rider.

_____. Schooling Your Horse. New York: ARCO, 1956. An outstandingly sound and realistic approach to schooling hunters and jumpers. Highly recommended.

MORRIS, GEORGE. Hunter Seat Equitation. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1971. Recommended for juniors competing in equitation classes primarily because of the section that provides a clear presentation of riding etiquette or rules of the game in AHSA horsemanship classes. It is well written by a leading riding coach.

SANTINI, PIERO. The Caprilli Papers. London: J. A. Allen and Co., 1967. Frederico Caprilli is the man who is credited with revolutionizing riding. A must for historical perspective of the development of riding theory. A very intelligent and simple statement of the forward riding system.

WRIGHT, GORDON. Learning to Ride, Hunt and Show. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1966. Primarily for the show-oriented rider; short and easy to grasp.

WESTERN RIDING

Fundamentals:

JONES, SUZANNE NORTON. The Art of Western Riding. N.M.: Bishop Printing and Litho Co., 1966. Covers all phases of western riding from intermediate to advanced, horse showing, how to teach, and schooling.

Manual for Teaching Western Riding. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. 1970.

WILLIAMSON, CHARLES O. Breaking and Training for Stock Horses. 5th ed. Hamilton, Neb.: Charles O. Williamson (Box 506), 1965. Emphasis on the schooling of western horses of all types. It includes the fundamentals of riding.

YOUNG, JOHN RICHARD. The Schooling of the Western Horse. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1954.

Special Interest:

LEVINGS, N. PATRICIA. Training the Quarter Horse Jumper. New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., 1968. Presents a method of training to the quarter horse owner and rider so that he will be able to school his horse in competition in AQHA jumper and hunter classes.

DAVIS, DEERING. The American Cow Pony. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co., 1962.

FOREMAN, MONTE. Horse Handling Science. Vols. 1, 2, and 3. Ft. Worth, Tex.: Horse Handling Science, Box 9371.

DENHARDT, ROBERT. The Horse of the Americas. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1947.

GENERAL INTEREST FOR BOTH FORWARD AND WESTERN RIDING

ADAMS, O. R., DVM. Lameness in Horses. Rev. ed. Philadelphia: Lee and Fehiger, 1966. For advanced riders and instructors. Special emphasis is given to lameness of the foot.

EDWARDS, R. HARTLEY. Saddlery. New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., 1965.

GIANOLI, LUIGI. Horses and Horsemanship Through the Ages. New York: Crown, 1969. Comprehensive work on the horse from the Pleistocene epoch to the present day.

GOODALL, DAPHNE MACHIN. Horses of the World. New York: Macmillan, 1965. Photographs of breeds of horses and ponies around the world.

HAYES, N. HORACE. Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners. Rev. ed. New York: ARCO, 1964.

JONES, WILLIAM E., DVM, and RALPH BOGART. Genetics of the Horse. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Edwards Bros., 1971. A good introduction to evolution, heredity, environment, reproduction and breeding systems, and genetics of the horse.

LITTAUER, CAPT. VLADIMIR. The Development of Modern Riding. London: J. A. Allen and Co., 1967. A well written and documented historical development of horsemanship.

SAUNDERS, GEORGE C. Your Horse. Rev. ed. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co., 1966. A very sound and practical book on all problems of stabling and care of the horse.

SMITH, R. N. An Anatomy of the Horse. New York: R. N. Smith (131 Warick Street), 1971. Clever illustrations of the horse's anatomy with index and short explanations for each part and system.

SMYTHE, R. H. The Horse: Structure and Movement. London: J. A. Allen and Co., 1967. An excellent presentation of the study of the horse's structure and of the horse in motion.

TRENCH, CHARLES CHENEVIX. A History of Horsemanship. Norwich, Eng.: Jarrold and Sons, 1970. A highly acclaimed and well presented history of educated riding.

TUKE, DIANA. Bit by Bit. New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., 1965. An interesting work on the art of bitting, the many variations of bits, and current bits, with an historical perspective.

A PROGRAM FOR TEACHING RIDING

The most important place to start a discussion of an instructional program is with the pupil. The pupil should consider what he expects to achieve from his riding instruction. His initial objectives may be short-range. A beginner may want to learn enough to ride pleasure horses or hack out through the countryside. An intermediate rider may want to improve his skill and knowledge to hunt or show or even to further develop his skill and theoretical understanding to school horses or teach riding.

The riding program selected should be suitable for these objectives. In summarizing a good instructional program we must consider the method of riding taught, the instructors in the program, the horses available for teaching, the stable management, and the teaching facilities.

A System

The instruction or method should be founded on knowledge of, and experience in, a particular theory of riding and schooling. A system of riding will help provide the flexibility necessary for successful and interesting instruction on different levels and suitable horses for teaching these levels. It should be applicable to group or private classes and provide the student with an efficient, practical avenue to his objectives for riding, whether they be showing, eventing, hunting, hacking, or pleasure riding.

The system or method must relate logically to the movement and agility desired in the horse; the movement and agility must be easily and consistently integrated with the position and control techniques of the rider. Using one method of position, control, and movement in the ring and another outside is, to say the least, inconsistent and quite unrealistic for the majority of riders, who have limited time to be educated in a complicated method. In a riding program based on a logical and modern method, in which horses are trained on levels consistent with their age, experience, and stage of schooling, the riding techniques of position and control must relate to these stages of schooling to produce a good performance of the horse. There should also be levels of achievement for

the rider corresponding to the horse's levels, which together are well integrated parts of the whole system. It is important that the method be realistic and efficient for the rider's age, experience, riding education, and time available for riding.

Instructor

The instructor must understand thoroughly the level he or she is teaching and how this level relates to others taught in the program. One course or series of classes should build to the next, and the riding techniques taught at each level must be consistent among all the instructors. An instructor should have competent riding experience at least at the level he is teaching in order to be sensitive and alert to the pupils and horses.

Although the importance of an efficient system of riding cannot be overemphasized, a good instructor must be alert to new ideas to improve both the method and his teaching. An essential asset for a teacher is an objective outlook to learning. An instructor has many possible avenues for improving his teaching. Reading, studying, and using riding theory; attending clinics as a rider and observer; having a competent guest instructor who will evaluate in a professional manner his teaching and riding program; and written unsigned evaluations and oral evaluations from his pupils are a few ways of developing guidelines for improvement. In addition to thorough knowledge of riding, a riding instructor should have a well rounded education. Some regular interest and experience in the fun of learning a subject other than riding can be a great asset to a riding teacher's objectivity and communication with riding pupils. A good teacher should have a basic gift for teaching others, and he should also have a healthy sense of humor.

Classes must be organized so they are safe and productive in the shortest period of time and so the pupil fully enjoys learning and improving his riding techniques.

The instructor is an essential part of the total system of riding. Some of the qualities of a good instructor and a well-conducted class might include the following:

The instructor has

- firmly established a practical and modern system of riding.
- an interest in students.
- an ability to communicate well with students.
- the ability to demonstrate any movements he asks of his students or, at least, has experience with these movements.
- an ability to explain what he expects in movements and the reasons for them.
- a good imagination for thinking of productive exercises that contribute significantly to the total effort.
- an ability to recognize and correct student's faults with a positive attitude.
- a knowledge of the horses being used and the ability to mount and "fix" them prior to the lesson, or to school them.
- patience with and an understanding of the pupil's fears, curiosity, abilities (mental and physical), attitude, and reasons for riding.
- the ability to conduct safe classes without overwhelming the pupil, to anticipate rider and horse problems in a group class, and to act calmly to prevent accidents.

The instruction

- is to the point and relates to the aim of the lesson.
- improves the rider's and horse's performance in a practical and efficient way.
- challenges students.
- develops a healthy attitude toward learning and consideration for the horse.
- builds the confidence of the rider, his control of his horse, and his ability to do what is asked of him.
- leads to recreational and competitive experiences suitable to various riding levels and consistent with the teaching goals, such as showing, hacking, trail riding, eventing, and hunting.

The Horses

A good teaching program should have horses schooled for each level taught. There should be an appropriate number of elementary

level horses to meet the needs of the lower level riders. These horses should not only be of good temperament, sound, and of a suitable size, but they should be schooled well enough to respond to elementary control techniques such as voice, weight, tapping leg, check release, and opening rein. They should be mentally and physically stabilized to the point that they will be able to maintain the gait and speed asked on loose rein with a minimum of control techniques.

The upper level students will need a variety of horses that respond to elementary control techniques and that may also be ridden on contact or on the intermediate control level to produce a more smooth and precise performance. A good summary of the different schooling levels for the teaching program's horses are the DGWS-DMA Rated Rider testing levels in this booklet. The Western Section's number 3 test and the Forward Section's qualifying test describe what and how a horse should be able to perform on the elementary level. The other tests in both sections describe desirable schooling levels of horses for teaching intermediate riding. A pupil cannot learn to ride efficiently at the intermediate level on an elementary horse, and a beginner cannot learn to ride as quickly or safely on an intermediate horse. Further, the intermediate horse's responsiveness to intermediate control techniques such as weight, squeezing leg, give and take, and direct rein aids will diminish if ridden by beginners with unstable positions and crude aids, which are often abusive.

A green horse in the program could offer good experience to a high intermediate or advanced pupil. The pupil can only be ready for this experience if he knows thoroughly the elementary and intermediate control techniques and rides well on at least the high intermediate level. The young horse cannot be schooled to a level higher than his regular rider.

The horses will become more consistent and useful for teaching if the techniques of riding that relate to a complete and practical system are adhered to thoughtfully by the instructors and riders in the program. Otherwise, the results are chaos and frustration for pupils and teachers, and especially for the horses.

Stable Management

Stable management is the proper organization of the facilities, equipment, and labor to provide economic, efficient, and healthy care for the horses. The facilities should be well-planned for their purpose—to teach riding. Pupils should be able to maneuver safely about the stable in learning to handle, groom, and care for the horse. The facilities and management should also provide for simple supervision of students, labor, and horses. The horses should be in good flesh, muscled, and well-groomed. The tack should be clean and stitching maintained. Horses should be turned out to be free on a regular basis; worked on a varied schedule to include the right amount of flat and jumping; and worked in different settings such as hacking out, in the ring, and in an open field. Each horse should have a day off per week. Good stable management combined with modern schooling and consistent riding techniques should produce horses that work happily, willingly, and consistently in the teaching program.

Teaching Facilities

There should be sufficient, safe, and accessible teaching facilities available. If the teaching program is directed toward riding hunters there should be facilities for working in a ring, in an open area, over uneven terrain, and cross country. The footing should be safe and conducive to sound horses. Essential equipment such as cavaletti poles, combinations, and varied jumps and obstacles must be available. Regardless of the type and objectives of riding, the necessary working areas and equipment must be accessible to pupils and safe for use. The footing, the arrangements of fencing, and the type of equipment should be in good condition and constructed to prevent accidents.

Most people can accept the definition of horsemanship as obtaining the best possible performance from the horse using the least amount of his nervous and physical energy. This task requires a thoughtful method. We must consider a system that approaches the schooling of the green or elementary level horse, the intermediate level horse, and the advanced level horse in carefully integrated stages with specific riding techniques and theory for each of these stages. The same system must also have stages of progression for

the riding pupil that relate to the position and control techniques of the rider, to the horse's movements and function, and to the stage of schooling.

The DGWS-DMA sponsored riding clinics provide an opportunity for riders and teachers, especially, to receive assistance in developing a riding and schooling system and a teaching method. The opportunity to exchange ideas with other instructors and raise questions is of great value to the teacher. The DGWS-DMA rating centers can be an excellent evaluation of one's progress in learning or developing a modern system of riding. Working independently to prepare for the mounted and theory tests and then receiving an evaluation of one's progression can be an invaluable learning experience for riders and for teachers.

DGWS-DMA NATIONAL RIDING COMMITTEE

JOB PLACEMENT COORDINATION

PERSONAL DATA SHEET

CONFIDENTIAL

Name _____ Date _____

Address _____ Phone _____

DGWS Rating _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Ht. _____ Wt. _____

Marital Status _____

Place of Birth _____

Education:

Amateur Experience:

Professional Experience:

Clinics and Centers Attended, with Dates:

Professional Organization Memberships:

Type of Position Desired:

Other Areas Qualified to Teach:

References: List three (3) with addresses and titles

Are you now available for interview? _____
If not, when available? _____

Please enclose a photograph and transcript if possible.

Mail to: Mrs. David H. Parker
Running Fox Farm
Stuarts Draft, Va. 24477

cut along this line